

NORTH POLE IS REACHED AT LAST

HONOR GOES TO AMERICAN

Word Comes From Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Who Was Supposed to Have Perished, That He Was Successful.

REACHED NORTH POLE IN APRIL OF LAST YEAR

Explorer's Story Is Given Full Credence in Copenhagen and the Esquimaux Confirm Cook's Story of Journey.

SENDS MESSAGE TO WIFE

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—That Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, reached the North Pole in his expedition which has just returned, is given full credence here, although details are lacking of his intrepid dash across the ice.

A message was received at the colonial office here early today via Lerwick, Shetland islands, announcing that Dr. Cook had reached the pole April 21, 1908.

This dispatch was sent by a Greenland official on board the Danish government steamer Hans Egede, which passed Lerwick at noon today en route for Denmark.

It reads: "We have on board the American traveler, Dr. Cook, who reached the North pole April 21, 1908. Dr. Cook arrived at Upernivik in May of 1908, from Cape York. The Esquimaux of Cape York confirm Dr. Cook's story of his journey."

It is understood that the Danish consul at Lerwick, where the Hans Egede remained for two hours, was officially notified of Dr. Cook's success, but that he was bound to secrecy.

More Details Soon.

Director Lyborg of the Greenland administration bureau, said tonight he did not expect to receive any further details of Dr. Cook's achievement before the arrival of the Hans Egede, which probably would be Saturday.

Director Lyborg informed the minister, Dr. M. F. Egan, that Dr. Cook had reached the North pole. The announcement caused the greatest enthusiasm and many Americans called at the legation to congratulate the minister. Among these was Alexander Konta of New York, a warm personal friend of Dr. Cook, who said that he had believed the explorer had perished long ago. The legation was overcrowded with visitors tonight.

The noted explorer, Commander Howard, leader of various North pole expeditions, was convinced that the message was true, but remarked that it was strange that no mention was made in the cable as to whether or not there is land at the pole.

Message From Cook.

New York, Sept. 1.—"Successful. Well. Address Copenhagen. (Signed)"

Full of meaning if "successful" were interpreted to indicate that he had reached the North pole, the foregoing cable message, exasperating in its brevity, was received in New York today from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, whom the latest cable advised to write on the edge of the polar ice.

Mrs. Cook was not at her Brooklyn home, so the dispatch was received by Dr. R. T. Davidson, a personal friend of the explorer, who made its contents known, then flashed the good news on to Mrs. Cook.

Brief as it was, it was the first news she had received from her husband since March 17, 1908, when he wrote from Cape Hubbard on the edge of the polar ice on the northwest side of Ellesmereland.

His Fate a Mystery.

At that time he advised his companion, Rudolph Franke, then stationed at Etah, Greenland, with supplies, to await there until June for his return, but in the event of Dr. Cook's failure to appear to proceed to America. Franke waited as instructed, but as Dr. Cook failed to return he caught the Peary auxiliary ship and reached New York last fall. Since that time Dr. Cook's fate has been a mystery.

There was, of course, the ever-present probability that he had perished, and it will be recalled that a relief ship is now en route to Etah, where she is due the middle of this month.

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COMMANDER R. N. PEARY,
Who is now in the Arctic regions in search for the North Pole, and for whom a supply ship is hunting.

FIRST WORD FROM EXPLORER IN EIGHTEEN LONG MONTHS

For years Dr. Frederick A. Cook has given his attention to Arctic explorations and in 1891-92 was surgeon of the Peary Arctic expedition, and in 1897-99 surgeon of the Belgian Antarctic expedition.

He has received numerous decorations from the Geographical societies of Europe for his research and writings in the polar field.

Dr. Cook started on the present expedition in the summer of 1907, sailing from North Sydney, C. B., on the schooner John R. Bradley, with Captain Moses Bradley as sailing master.

The party was reinforced with sledges, dogs and Arctic equipment at Etah, Greenland, whence they sailed March 3, 1908. Dr. Cook's plan was to set aside all tradition by making the dash to the pole during the winter months, when the elements are considered least advantageous for an advance northward. Nothing had been heard from Dr. Cook for the last 18 months.

It was Dr. Cook's plan to make his base of supplies or permanent camp at Annatook, in Greenland, about 20 miles north of Etah. This would place him about 1,000 miles from the pole. He first made his way out of the cache and across to Ellesmereland. The Arctic club calculates that he reached this position in the spring of 1908. The last news received from him was dated March 17, 1908, when he was near Cape Thomas Hubbard.

Dr. Cook then reported that his health

MANY TRIED AND FAILED

Dream of Finding North Pole Has for Many Centuries Lured Explorers, Scientists and Daring Adventurers.

DR. COOK SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL

Copenhagen Dispatches Are Definite That the American Scientist Has Finally Ended the Quest of Centuries.

GOES BY A NEW ROUTE

The dream of finding the North Pole has for centuries lured explorers, scientists and daring adventurers.

Whether this dream has now become a reality by the achievement of Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn rests thus far upon the reports cabled from Copenhagen, apparently through an official source.

At the same time Dr. Cook cables a laconic message from Lerwick, Shetland Islands, saying:

"Successful. Well. Address Copenhagen."

The hopes aroused are to some extent qualified by Dr. Cook's message. While he says he has been "successful" there is no specific mention of having reached the pole.

On the other hand the Copenhagen dispatches are apparently definite that Dr. Cook reached the pole.

Several days must elapse before any further details are available. The Danish steamer Hans Egede has left Lerwick Shetland Islands, bound for Copenhagen, where she is due next Saturday. Some of the most recent noteworthy attempts to reach the north pole are enumerated below:

Wellman Fails.

Walter Wellman, an American, left the island of Spitzbergen for the pole in a balloon, Aug. 15, 1906. His shipboard engine disabled after he had traveled thirty miles and he was forced to return. In 1907, Commander Robert S. Peary, U. S. N., reached 87 degrees, 6 minutes, equivalent to about 200 miles from the pole. He was the first to reach the pole on another expedition. A relief ship was sent out a month ago to endeavor to pick him up. He started from Sydney, N. S., July 17, 1908.

On Sept. 3, 1905, Captain Ronald Amundsen, Norwegian, reached the pole in a sledge, having traveled 2,400 miles on his voyage through the northwest passage. He left Christiana on the Gjøa, June 17, 1905, and arrived at Etah, Greenland, in the Arctic ocean in September of 1905. In 1904 Baron Toll, a Russian, led a polar expedition partly by Siberia, but all the members perished.

Many Others.

In 1903, Erickson, a Dane, got as far as Saunders islands, where he was rescued in a destitute condition. In the same year, Augustus, a young Brooklyn explorer, sailed on the ship America and proceeded further north than the Duke of Abruzzi. His party endured great hardships before they were rescued. The Duke of Abruzzi made his expedition in 1900.

In 1895, Dr. Nansen reached 86 degrees, 14 minutes on the vessel Fram, which left Ingar Strait Aug. 4, 1893. Professor Andr e made his balloon trip in 1897. He left Troms  in his balloon, the Eagle, bound for the pole. Since his departure nothing authentic has been heard of him.

In 1883 Captain Deling's expedition in the Jeannette was lost near Henrietta Island, in the Arctic ocean. The ship reached 83 degrees, 24 minutes, and in 1845 Sir John Franklin made his disastrous attempt to penetrate from Lancaster Sound to Behring Straits.

Thinkings Chance Good.

At a meeting of the Explorer's club of New York in October, 1907, a letter from Dr. Cook dated at Etah, Aug. 25, gave the president of the club, Dr. J. H. Paine, the following information:

"I find I have a good opportunity to try for the pole and therefore will stay here for a year. I hope to get to the pole by the end of the year. I plan to cross Ellesmereland and reach the polar sea by Nansen Strait."

About the same time Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn received this letter from Cook, similarly dated: "I have found a new route to the north pole and I will stay to try it. By way of Buchanan bay and Ellesmereland, I have now reached the polar sea. The route is a very good one. I have a good chance of reaching the pole. I am a native and I know the land. So here is for the pole. Mr. Bradley will tell you the rest."

THREE THOUSAND DROWNED

This Is Estimate by Monterey Residents of the Loss of Life in Recent Flood.

Monterey, Sept. 1.—Three thousand is now the estimate of Monterey people of those who lost their lives in the recent overflow of the Santa Catarina river. To this total will be added 5,000 when complete reports are received from along the valley of the stream and tributary, the San Juan. It is known that several villages have been wiped out, and crops, the largest for a long period, have been entirely ruined. Cadareya today reported that 125 bodies had been taken from the river and buried, and at San Juan 357 were found. In Monterey 833 bodies, many unidentified, have been buried and the work of the searchers is far from complete.

Reports received from all along the Tampico branch as far as the telegraph line has been opened indicate that the section has been terribly damaged and that the Luperificacion river has left its bank, causing millions of dollars damage. Hundreds of small villages are reported as swallowed up, and crops, the largest for a long period, have been entirely ruined. Cadareya today reported that 125 bodies had been taken from the river and buried, and at San Juan 357 were found. In Monterey 833 bodies, many unidentified, have been buried and the work of the searchers is far from complete.

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EXPLORER SENDS WORD

Brussels, Sept. 1.—The observatory here received the following telegram dated Lerwick, Shetland Islands:

"Reached North Pole April 21, 1908. Discovered land far north. Return to Copenhagen by steamer Hans Egede.

(Signed.)

"FREDERICK COOK."

EXPLORERS WHO FAILED



WALTER WELLMAN,
Whose recent attempt to find the Pole by balloon some days ago was a failure.



DUKE OF ABRUZZI,
Member of Italian royal family, who tried to reach the North Pole but failed.

DR. COOK'S OWN STORY OF HIS TRIP TO NORTH POLE

Paris, Sept. 2.—"After a prolonged fight with famine and frost, we at last have succeeded in reaching the North Pole."

Thus declares Dr. Frederick A. Cook in a signed statement this morning in the Paris edition of the New York Herald.

The statement, which is dated "Sans Egede, Lerwick, Wednesday," continues: "A new highway, with an interesting strip of animated nature, has been explored and big game haunts located, which will delight sportsmen and extend the Eskimo horizon. Land has been discovered on which rests the earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 20,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial surface."

"The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic seas on the schooner Bradley, which arrived at the limits of navigation in Smith sound late in August, 1907. Here conditions were found favorable for launching a venture to the pole."

Plenty of Provisions.

"J. R. Bradley liberally supplied from his vessel suitable provisions for local use. My own equipment for emergencies served well for every purpose of Arctic travel. Many Eskimos had gathered on the Greenland shores for the winter hunt. Immense quantities of meat had been collected and in camp were plenty of strong dogs. The commission was lucky, for there was material for equipment."

"All that was required was conveniently arranged for at a point only 700 miles from the boreal ocean, and the workshop were built of packing boxes by willing hands and this northernmost tribe of 250 people set themselves to the expedition of the summer of 1908. Before the end of the long winter they were ready for the enterprise and plans were made to penetrate from Greenland land northwest along its west coast out on to the polar sea."

Expedition Starts.

"The campaign opened with a few scouting parties being sent over the shores to explore the way and seek the game haunts. Their mission was only partly successful before the storms. At sunrise of 1908 (Feb. 19) the main expedition embarked on its voyage to the pole. It consisted of eleven men and 103 dogs drawing eleven heavily laden sledges. The expedition left the Greenland shore and pushed westward over the troubled ice of Smith sound."

"The glacial ice of the long night was relieved only by a few hours of daylight. The chill of the winter was felt at its worst. As we crossed the heights of Etah, sound to the Pacific slope the temperature sank to minus 33 centigrades. Several dogs were frozen and the men suffered severely, but we soon found the game trails, along which the way was easy."

Enters Polar Sea.

"We forced through Nansen sound to Lands' End. In this march we secured 101 musk oxen, seven bears and thirty-three hares. We pushed out into the polar sea from the coast of Greenland on March 15. Seven Eskimaux returned from here. With four men and forty-six dogs we crossed the ice and the crossing of the Circumpolar pack was begun. Three days later two other Eskimaux returned and the last supply party, returned and the trails had now been reduced by the survival of the fittest. The two best men and twenty-six dogs were picked for final effort."

"There before us, in an unknown line of 400 miles, lay our goal. The first day's journey proved long. A big lead, which separated the land from the ice of the central pack, was crossed with little delay. Low temperature was persistent, and winds made life a torture. But, cooped up in the merchandise ashore."

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CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING

Master of German Steamer Is Taken Into Custody at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Sept. 1.—Captain W. Zeigener, master of the German steamer Erna, which arrived from Victoria, B. C., bound for Panama and Central American ports, was placed under arrest today on a charge of smuggling. The complaint was sworn to by officials of the customs office in Los Angeles and alleges that Captain Zeigener and J. F. Solozano smuggled 500 Panama hats and other merchandise into this port upon the last north trip of the Erna. The steamer was here July 7.

Captain Zeigener says that Solozano, who owned the goods, left the Erna at Seattle and departed overland for Panama by way of New Orleans. According to statement of Deputy Collector of Customs William Mahar, the goods were removed from the Erna after she left this port on July 7. It is alleged she was outside by some small boat, which brought the merchandise ashore.

ENVY SHOWN BY BRITISH

American's Feat Arouses Great Interest, But Regret Is Expressed That It Had Not Been Done by Englishman.

NEWS IS SENT TO THE KING AT MARIENBAD

Unsuccessful British Explorer Points Out That Dr. Cook Was Not Accompanied by Civilized Man as Witness.

ENGLISH PAPERS DOUBT IT

London, Sept. 2.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook's feat has created tremendous interest among all classes here, especially geographers.

The brief telegram concerning his achievement printed in last evening's papers, together with sketches of Dr. Cook's record and all known preliminaries of his expedition, were read with the utmost eagerness and there is the greatest curiosity to hear the story of the explorer's triumph.

The news was immediately sent to King Edward at Marienbad, and he displayed the greatest interest.

The London morning papers give this the premier place and print every available item concerning Dr. Cook's explorations. Editorially, however, the papers in general, while giving ungrudging honor to Dr. Cook, as a man of reputation well fitted to achieve the triumph, are inclined to skepticism and think it advisable to await details from Dr. Cook himself. Some disappointment is expressed that Great Britain has thus been robbed of the coveted honor, but there is satisfaction that it goes at least to a man of Anglo-Saxon blood, bearing a name already famous in sea story.

Newspaper Praise.

The Chronicle says: "All honor to the daring man, who, given up as dead, has appeared with the news of victory."

Capt. Robert F. Scott, commander of the British Antarctic expedition of 1901-04, in an interview, said: "When I saw Dr. Cook in 1901, he gave me valuable information which proved of great service to me. I am sure that he will make an average of twelve miles daily from Cape Columbia to the pole, very good progress, indeed, considering the difficulties of the ice packs."

"Remembering the experiences of Markham and Peary, it must be imagined that the journey only because he was not getting northward at such speed. He does not appear to have traveled over Peary's latest route, which starts at a point considerably to the eastward of Cape Columbia, so that it is scarcely fair to suggest that he has taken Peary's route."

An Awkward Position.

Captain Scott believed the absence of Franke, his only civilized companion, placed Dr. Cook in an awkward position if he wished to return with corroborative evidence, but it is expected that when he saw the possibility of reaching the pole simply with the aid of the Eskimaux, that he would forego the journey only because he was not accompanied by another civilized man.

Captain Scott said that if an American still holds the premier position in Arctic exploration, and he added that it is to be hoped Englishmen would not let this honor slip from their grasp. He said that he believed that the English would not let this honor slip from their grasp. He said that he believed that the English would not let this honor slip from their grasp.

WRIGHT WILL NOT COMPETE WITH CURTISS

Dayton, O., Sept. 1.—Wilbur Wright will not fly at St. Louis in competition with Glenn H. Curtiss. This information was given out at the Wright home by members of the family, in reply to the offer of the Aero club of St. Louis to go beyond, so far as any of the Wrights are concerned, Curtiss is accused of infringing upon the patent rights claimed by the Wrights and a suit is now pending against him.

CARBON AND EMERY TRAFFIC STOPPED BY SEVERE STORM

Nine Rio Grande Trains Are Flood-Bound and Must Wait Until Today.

(Special to The Herald-Republican.)

Price, Sept. 1.—Traffic by rail and wagon was brought to a standstill in Carbon and Emery counties by rainfall between last midnight and daylight this morning. The storm was the most severe in ten years, and lasted much longer than any since then.

There is said to be but one county bridge left in Emery county, the one at Huntington, and that was saved only by much labor and heavy cables which held it in place.

The river bridges, at Wellington and Price are out of commission, and water flowed over the top of the Utah Southern railroad bridge at 3 o'clock this morning. All day today a gang of men with a train and crew has been piling flood trash from that bridge to save it, and it is intact at 6 o'clock tonight.

Five passenger trains are tied up eastbound at Helper, one at Castle Gate and three westbound at Green River. There are bad washouts at Farham and near Mounds, and a bad rockslide

at Blue cut, between Spring Glen and Helper. West of Helper there are many slides of rock and earth, and a large force is employed with shovels and drills and powder moving rock and earth from the tracks.

Pledrivers and bridge gangs from every available point have been brought to Helper and many repairs have been made today, but with best luck possible it is doubtful if traffic can be resumed before tomorrow morning or noon. It has not rained since noon today, and the sky is clear tonight.

PINCHOT IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States bureau of forestry, passed through this city today on his return from the irrigation congress at Spokane and the conservation congress at Seattle. He will stop at Santa Barbara for a brief rest before going to Beverly, Mass., to confer with President Taft.